



Lecture24

# Linear Algebra

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(Department of CE)

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## Triangularizable matrices

### Theorem

Let  $T$  be a linear function over  $V$  with dimension  $n < \infty$  over  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ . The linear function  $T$  is triangularizable if and only if the minimal polynomial of  $T$  splits in  $\mathbb{F}(x)$  into linear factors.

$$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = \det(xI - [T]_{\mathcal{B}}) = \det \begin{bmatrix} x - a_{11} & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & x - a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (x - a_{11}) \cdots (x - a_{nn})$$

$$p_{\min}(f_m)$$

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### Proof.

$$T \text{ is triangularizable} \Leftrightarrow p_T(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{r_1} \cdots (x - \lambda_k)^{r_k} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\checkmark \quad n=1 \quad \dim V = n$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ 0 & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

در ابعاد مختلف  
بر روی محور مختصات

$$p(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_n)$$

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$P \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & \ddots \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

✓ n=1 : dim V = n اتر

بنابراین اگر چه سکه قاجار خطر آفت سینه زد را ندارد، ولی بهر حال

$$\tau \nu_1 = \lambda_1 \nu_1$$

حال این دو زیر برای  $\gamma$  فرض می‌کنند  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

$$[T]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & & \\ * & \mathbf{A} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [v_1] \\ [v_2]_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

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اسی :  $P_+(A) = 0$   
 خلیہ ہیں  $P_+$  | خلیہ ہر خلیہ ل  $A$   
 \*  
 خلیہ ہر خلیہ ل  $A$  ہر خلیہ ل  $A$   
 بغیر ہر خلیہ ل  $A$  ہر خلیہ ل  $A$   
 ہر خلیہ ل  $A$  ہر خلیہ ل  $A$

Proof.

$$P_T(A) = 0 \quad \text{: 53}$$

$$[T]_B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_1 \omega^T + \omega^T A \\ 0 & A^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & A^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_i \quad [T]_B^i = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_i & * \dots * \\ \hline 0 & A^i \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \forall g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^d c_i x^i$$

$$g([T]_B^i) = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} g(A_{11}) & * \dots * \\ \hline \vdots & g(A) \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow 0 = P_T([T]_B^i) =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} P_T(\lambda_i) & * \dots * \\ \hline 0 \\ \vdots \\ b \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow P_T(A) = 0$$

## Review: Diagonalizable linear transformations

### Theorem

Let  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation where  $V$  is finite dimensional, and  $T$  has different eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ . Suppose that  $W_i$  is the null space of  $\lambda_i I - T$  for each  $1 \leq i \leq k$ . Then the following statements are equivalent:

i.  $T$  is diagonalizable.

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{v} = w_1 \oplus \dots \oplus w_k$$

ii. The characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{r_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{r_k},$$

and  $\dim W_i = n_i$ .

iii.  $\sum_{i=1}^k \dim W_i = \dim V$ .

$$\frac{\lambda - x}{x - \lambda i}$$

$\downarrow$   
 ختی مہار سنیال A بہوں دے و تالیہ ت  
 $\downarrow$   
 نیابون استقر بہ دے و تالیہ ت  
 $\sim \text{PEM}(CF)_{n-1}$   
 $\sim \bar{p}^1 A p$  عریس سنی  
 ات .  $\bar{p}^1 A p$  عریس سنی  
 مہی بہ سنی . و تالیہ  
 $\bar{p}^1 [T]_E$



Lemma.

$$\underline{K} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

نظریه

$$v_j = Q_{1j}v_1 + \dots + Q_{nj}v_n$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\bar{Q}^T [T]_B Q = [T]_{B'} = \text{ماتریس تبدیلی}$$

Lemma.

Lemma.

Lemma.

Lemma.

Lemma.

## Jordan Form

Suppose that  $T$  is a linear function on  $V$  with the characteristic polynomial is

$$f(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (x - \lambda_k)^{d_k}$$

where  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$  are distinct elements and  $d_i \geq 1$ .

Then the minimal polynomial for  $T$  will be

$$p(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{r_1} \dots (x - \lambda_k)^{r_k}$$

where  $1 \leq r_i \leq d_i$  based on the Cayley–Hamilton theorem.

If  $W_i$  is the null space of  $(T - \lambda_i I)^{r_i}$ , then the primary decomposition theorem tells us that

$$V = W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k$$

such that the linear function  $T_i = T|_{W_i} : W_i \rightarrow W_i$  has minimal polynomial  $(x - \lambda_i)^{r_i}$ .

## Jordan Form

$$V = W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k$$

Suppose that  $B_i$  is a basis for  $W_i$ . It has been proved that  $B = \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i$  is a basis for  $V$ . Based on primary decomposition theorem,

$$T(W_i) \subseteq W_i.$$

Thus

$$[T]_B = \begin{bmatrix} [T_1]_{B_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & [T_k]_{B_k} \end{bmatrix}.$$

## Jordan Form

$$V = W_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus W_k$$

and

$$[T]_B = \begin{bmatrix} [T_1]_{B_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & [T_k]_{B_k} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Let  $N_i$  be the linear function on  $W_i$  defined by  $N_i = T - \lambda_i I$ .
- Then  $N_i$  is nilpotent and has minimal polynomial  $x^{r_i}$ .
- Thus,  $T$  on  $W_i$  acts as  $N_i$  plus the scalar  $\lambda_i$  times the identity function  $I$ .
- Suppose we choose a basis for the subspace  $W_i$  and then find the representation matrix of  $N_i$  on  $W_i$ .

...

*Thank You!*